

# The Weekly Louisianaian.

TERMS—\$2 00 PER ANNUM.

"REPUBLICAN AT ALL TIMES, AND UNDER ALL CIRCUMSTANCES."

[ SINGLE COPIES—5 CENTS.

JOURNAL OF THE REPUBLICAN PARTY OF LOUISIANA.

VOLUME 3.

NEW ORLEANS, LOUISIANA, SATURDAY, JULY 4, 1874.

NUMBER 25.

## The Louisianaian.

PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY

OFFICE—644 CAMP STREET,  
NEW ORLEANS, LA.

HENRY A. CORBIN, Publisher.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION:—  
One Year, \$2 00  
Six Months, 1 50  
Three Months, 75  
Single Copies, 5

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

Squares	1 mo	2 mo	3 mo	6 mo	1 yr
One	\$4	\$7	\$9	\$12	\$20
Two	7	12	15	20	35
Three	9	15	19	25	40
Four	11	18	23	30	50
Five	13	21	27	35	60
Six	15	24	31	40	70
Seven	17	27	35	45	80
Eight	19	30	39	50	90
Nine	21	33	43	55	100
Ten	23	36	47	60	110
Eleven	25	39	51	65	120
Twelve	27	42	55	70	130
Thirteen	29	45	59	75	140
Fourteen	31	48	63	80	150
Fifteen	33	51	67	85	160
Sixteen	35	54	71	90	170
Seventeen	37	57	75	95	180
Eighteen	39	60	79	100	190
Nineteen	41	63	83	105	200
Twenty	43	66	87	110	210

TO THE DEPOSITORS  
OF THE  
FREEDMAN'S SAVINGS AND  
TRUST COMPANY.

The recent legislation of Congress, so amending the charter of the Freedman's Savings and Trust Company, as to place the institution upon a broader and firmer basis, and give to its Trustees a larger measure of discretion and control of its management, may be well enough made the occasion for a brief statement of facts and circumstances which have a bearing upon the legislation in question and upon the future existence and success of the Freedman's Bank.

It is very evident that Congress was animated in its legislation by a generous desire to conserve and strengthen an institution of known usefulness to the people in whose interest it was created.

In regard to the condition of this corporation, certain facts have already come to public knowledge, through the publication of the report of Mr. Meigs, the Bank examiner.

It is necessary to disguise or explain away by false processes the facts therein stated. It is known that on the first of January, 1874, our liabilities exceeded our assets to the extent of \$217,000, and it is also known that nothing occurred since that time to materially diminish the space between these assets and liabilities, though it is due to state that several considerable loans which were supposed, at the time the report was made, to be bad, have turned out to be good loans.

This deficit, now admitted and never denied by the undersigned, is very easily accounted for, and it may serve a good purpose to state the cause of its existence.

First. The managers of the Freedman's Savings and Trust Co. have unfortunately endeavored to make the Freedman's Bank compete with older and better-established institutions of the kind in attracting and securing a large amount of deposits by holding out the inducement of a larger percentage of interest than was warranted by the earnings of the Bank.

Of course any corporation, nation or family which spends more than it earns, will in due time find its coffers exhausted.

Second. Another cause of this deficit of \$200,000 is found in the fact that the former managers of the Freedman's Savings and Trust Co. undertook to do too much work in another direction; impressed as they were with the sense of the many benefits of savings institutions among the freedman of the South, they were tempted into a sort of banking missionary movement.

They started established and supported branches of the institution in remote places in the Southern States, and where it was almost impossible that they could become self-maintaining.

Third. It cannot be doubted that a third cause has in a large measure operated against the success of the Freedman's Bank, and

this cause happens to be one which it is most difficult to deal with because it is inherent in the enterprise itself, and no wisdom which the managers of the Bank can exercise, can counteract or remove.

This institution conspicuously and prominently represents the ideas of progress, and elevation of a people who are just now emerging from the ignorance, degradation, and destitution entailed upon them by more than two centuries of slavery.

A people who are hated, not because they have injured others, but because others have injured them. This feeling of caste, this race malignity, has naturally enough taken about the same offence at the Freedman's Bank, as it did the existence of the Freedman's Bureau.

It is as desirous to destroy the former as it was to destroy the latter.

Fourth. Still another and greater source of evil has been the senseless runs made, from time to time, upon the Bank. These have compelled the withdrawal of large sums of money from very safe and profitable investments, and have diverted the regular business of the Bank from making money for its depositors, to the work of obtaining the means of meeting the demands of these disastrous panics. The Freedman's Bank has been subjected to no less than three of these raids during the last eighteen months.

The run made upon the Bank by the failure of Jay Cooke & Co., cost us not less than fifty thousand dollars from safe and profitable investments.

Add to these causes the general prostration of business, the great loss of confidence in all moneyed institutions, the disturbed condition of affairs, especially in the District of Columbia, where, most of our loans have been made, and you will easily understand why the Freedman's Bank is now under a heavy strain, and found it necessary to seek protection in the recent amendments to its charter.

In respect to the future of the Bank, some of the main sources of danger and ruin have been entirely removed.

The trustees governed by an increasing concern for the safety of their depositors rather than for large profits in the way of interest, have abandoned their unwise competition with others in the offer of a high per centage of interest, and have now resolved to pay only such a rate as the net earnings of the Bank will warrant them in paying.

They have also given up their wild and visionary schemes of banking, and have abandoned the policy of establishing branches in remote corners of the country.

They will now establish none where there is not a very strong likelihood of their becoming self-sustaining. Not only have they discarded the policy of extension, they have adopted the policy of closing up as speedily as is convenient and practicable the non-paying branches now in operation.

They are not only for decreasing the number of branches, but also the number of employees, and for reducing the salaries of their agents to the lowest point consistent with securing the services of good men.

With this retrenchment in expenses, with wise and vigorous management, and with the returning confidence of our people, it is believed that the Freedman's Savings and Trust Company, which has been a powerful instrument in promoting the moral, social, and intellectual welfare of our people will survive and flourish despite the machinations of its enemies.

The effect of the legislation recently enacted upon the Bank will naturally inspire confidence. It is indirectly a strong endorsement of the honesty and the ability of the trustees of the institution.

It puts the destiny of the Freedman's Savings and Trust Company more completely than heretofore within their power and discretion. It devises an honest method of keeping the institution in continued and successful operation, while it at the same time enables it to accomplish all the objects usually sought in suspension. It completely divorces the past from the present and future. It separates the old from the new, and allows the dead past to bury its dead. It aims to protect the new depositor from all the mistakes and misfortunes connected with the management and past condition of the Bank.

For the interests of the old depositors it enables the trustees to hold their securities as long as may be necessary to reap the full amount of interest they are capable of drawing, and then allows the trustees to fill up the chasm which may exist between assets and liabilities.

It puts it in the power of the officers and agents of the Freedman's Savings and Trust Company to say with confidence and truth to all our old depositors, give us time and we will pay you every dollar due you from the company.

To the new depositors it enables us to say with even more confidence, you may deposit with safety and profit. You are neither affected by past losses, nor past mismanagement.

Your money shall not be in any way mixed up with the old, nor taken to pay old debts. It shall be held as special, and invested for your special benefit.

In one aspect this bill may be said to place the old Bank in liquidation, while it at the same time creates a new one. It preserves the old body, but informs it with new life, and gives it a better assurance of continued existence.

What is now needed is wisdom, courage, skill, and determination. With these the Freedman's Savings Bank may be made not only a success in itself, but a grand means of success to the colored people of the South to whom it has already taught important lessons of industry, economy, and saving.

The history of civilization shows that no people can well rise to a high degree of mental or even moral excellence without wealth. A people, uniformly poor, and compelled to struggle for barely a physical existence, will be dependent and despised by their neighbors, and will finally despise themselves.

While it is impossible that every individual of any race shall be rich—and no man may be despised for merely being poor—yet no people can be respected which does not produce a wealthy class. Such a people will only be the hewers of wood and drawers of water, and will not rise above a mere animal existence.

The mission of the Freedman's Bank is to show our people the road to a share of the wealth and well being of the world. It has already done much to lift the race into respectability, and, with their continued confidence and patient co-operation, it will continue to reflect credit upon the race and promote their welfare.

It has long been a bitter complaint against the Freedman's Bank that it withdrew money from distant localities and invested it here at the capital. The bill which has now become a law has removed all ground of complaint on this point. It provides that loans shall be made in the vicinity of the different branches, so that the people who deposit their money may now feel assured that it will not be withdrawn to build up Washington, but will be employed to quicken industry and improve the condition of the country where it is collected. This feature of the bill alone goes far to recommend the Freedman's Savings and Trust Company to the confidence and favor of the colored people.

FREDERICK DOUGLASS,  
President.

## CLIPPINGS.

A contemporary calls his items "Nits," to show that he gets them out of his own head.

A little boy in St. Cloud a few days ago undertook to see if he could lift himself by hanging on a mule's tail. He found out all about it, and the doctors think the skin on his forehead will grow up, but will leave a bad scar.

"Where are you going?" said a young gentleman to an elderly one in a white cravat, whom he overtook a few miles from Little Rock. "I am going to heaven, my son. I have been on the way eighteen years." "Well, good-by, old fellow; if you have been traveling toward heaven eighteen years, and got no nearer to it than Arkansas, I'll take another route!"

As a stout old lady got out of a crowded coach in front of the Russ House the other day, she exclaimed, "Well, that's a relief, my how!" To which the driver replied, eyeing her ample proportions, "So the 'oases' think, mum."

Hugh Donahue, who is attempting on Hampden Park the feat of walking a thousand miles in a thousand hours, will finish his eight hundredth mile at 12 o'clock to-night. His walking is at last beginning to tell on him. His cheeks are sunken, and probably not an ounce of superfluous flesh remains upon his body. He finds it difficult to keep awake while walking in the night, and fell sound asleep while on his 2 o'clock round last night. He has grown very nervous and irritable, his vexation and rage when crossed amounting sometimes almost to mania. At other times he has been despondent because the gate money has fallen so far below his expectations. His pulse was down to seventy-one this forenoon, and his physician says that the tremendous effort he is making has developed heart disease, to which it seems he has been subject before, and that sooner or later he will drop dead, as the result of his thousand miles walk. The physician still thinks, however, that his strength will hold out until Saturday, the 27th, when his walk will be complete. In other words, he will probably perform the feat, but will do it at the expense of his life.

An Atlanta child, only three years old, makes its parents proud and happy by carrying forty-eight pounds of meal fifty yards.

A Delaware man, arrested for murder, proved that on that night and at the hour of the murder he was at home mauling his wife, and this fact saved him. A word to the wise is, so forth.

The Brooklyn Argus is of opinion that a kind word "will always go further than a flat-iron or a potato-masher."

A Danbury young man who felt on a Western expedition was bidding his friends good-by at the depot, when a young girl cried out, "Bring me the scalp of a Modoc, won't you?" The young man, feeling a little hurt at her indifference to his departure and the dangers he was about to encounter, sadly replied, "No, Emma; you should not look for more hair until you have paid for that you now wear."

"Did you ever go to a military ball?" asked a lisping maid of an old veteran. "No, my dear," growled the old soldier; "in those days I once had a military ball come to me. And what do you think it did? It took my leg off."

A remarkably dirty man stepped in front of a small boy sitting on a fence expecting to have some fun by chaffing him. He said: "How much do you weigh?" The answer was, "Well, about as much as you would if you were washed."

## OUR BRITISH COUSINS.

A loyal American lady, writing from London, thus gives her opinion of the system of "tips" on the European plan:

In addition to the ordinary expenses of bed and board in London must be reckoned a large tribute paid to the iniquitous European system of "tips." It is strange enough to an American, wonted to the lavish liberality of our theatrical managers, to be obliged to pay for the programme he uses at the theatre or opera. And also so strange that probably he will not at first comprehend it is the daughter-of-the-horse-leech look which the usher who shows him his seat at the opera or theatre gives him if he does not voluntarily slip sixpence into said usher's palm. You cannot inquire your way in the street, that, in all probability, the interrogated will not reply, "I can't describe the way, but I'm just going there and will show you." That means a shilling—thirty cents in American currency, although only twenty-four cents in American coin. You see one can take a cab almost as economically as to inquire the way. The waiter who brings me a single cup of chocolate in a cake shop hands about my presence as if responsible for the one spoon with which I sip the beverage, till I be-think myself that I am in the land of leeches, and give him his expected "tip." If I cross the street, a filthy wretch darts before me with a stump of a broom, and, stirring up all the dirt possible in so short a time, to make my passage a triumphal march of dirtiness, and my raiment like unto the raiment of the confederate army in color, stands whining for his tip. I cannot call a cab that another loafer does not dart forward to open the door for me, and stand with a mouthful of curses ready if I fail to render him tribute of a penny or two. One cannot go into many of the city churches on week days, that some one, verger or pew opener, does not force companionship upon you, to the tune of six pence.

It is astonishing that even the low-born Britisher (and he is among the very dregs as civilized humanity is not ashamed of this everlasting lying in wait for "tips," like a mangy cur sneaking after every wayfarer to snap up whatever may fall from his store. It is depressing to one's optimistic views of the dignity of human nature—quenching to one's faith that all character is the evolution of a Divine idea, to live weeks in this mighty Babylon, and to be bled at every pore as only the base-born Briton knows how to bleed. The cab system of London is quoted abroad as the very climax and some of public vehicular perfection. But one doesn't realize, till he tries the system, that these quotations don't go far enough to exhaust the subject. It seems exceedingly reasonable to be charged but a shilling a mile for cab fare; but it must be borne in mind that, every English shilling that we Americans possess, we have paid thirty cents of our currency; and, moreover, that an English cabbie's miles, when an American is his passenger, measure several furlongs less than a surveyor's. And, moreover, the London cabbie will never touch his finger to your baggage, and you are compelled to pay one porter sixpence (fifteen cents), or a shilling, if you have more than one piece, for putting it on the cab, and another the same for taking it off, while cabbie, like a sweet little cherub, sits up aloft, severely indifferent to your pangs as you pay out your money for what an American Jehu would consider a part of his obligation.

When one leaves a house in which he has been either guest or boarder, the servants gather about his exit as vultures about carrion, that no one may miss probable "tips."

## ASSUMPTION PARISH CONVENTION.

The Republicans of the Parish of Assumption met at Napoleonville on Friday the nineteenth instant, to transact business, and the following named persons were appointed as the Parish Executive Committee, to wit: Basil Graves, Jones Hughes, Levy William, Lucien Pugh, Samuel Ross, Taff Nixon, Isaiah Prophet, Landolph Pendleton, Amos Placensier, Patrick Bowman, George Armistead, Thomas Divine, Arthur Harrison, Lee Cole, Atway Johnson, Mayer Cohen, James Landix, A. G. Jones, R. Dickerson, Anthony Tanson, Gustave Nicand.

The meeting unanimously adopted the following resolutions, presented by Basil Graves:

Resolved, That we thoroughly indorse the wise and statesmanlike policy adopted by our honored chieftain, President U. S. Grant, in the administration of the federal government, and it is the unanimous opinion of the meeting that he has fully carried into effect the pledges and principles of the great Republican party of this glorious Union.

Resolved, That we have pride and pleasure in referring to the judicious, patriotic and reform course so steadfastly pursued by his Excellency William Pitt Kellogg, our esteemed Governor, and the officers of his administration in building up the credit of our State by his economical and financial measures, which have given confidence to capitalists and stability to our institutions.

Resolved, That we indorse our elected Senator, P. B. S. Pinelock; C. C. Antoine, our Lieutenant Governor; Superintendent of Public Education, William G. Brown, who are entitled to our gratitude and esteem for their distinguished services in the cause of Republicanism; and looking back on their past course as a guarantee for the future, we pledge them our unqualified and cordial support.

Resolved, That the sincere thanks of this meeting be given to our Representatives in the national hall of Congress, Hon. Chester B. Darrall, for his distinguished services in the cause of Republicanism, and looking back upon his past course as a guarantee for the future, we pledge him our undivided and cordial support.

Resolved, That the sincere thanks of this meeting be given to our State Senator Hon. T. A. Oge, for the distinguished services he has rendered to his district, and we pledge him our unqualified support.

The following preamble and resolutions, presented by Rev. George Armistead, were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, It has pleased the Almighty God to take out of the world our beloved champion, Hon. Charles Sumner, he who was our "pillar of cloud by day and our pillar of fire by night," to guide many of us from bondage to American citizenship; therefore, be it

Resolved, That we, the members of the parish executive committee of the Parish of Assumption, in common with all other Republican organizations throughout the nation unite in paying to his memory our humble tribute of respect and gratitude for all that he has done and suffered in the cause of liberty, universal suffrage and civil rights, be it further

Resolved, That in his death we recognize the national loss of a tried and true champion of human rights, one whose life was devoted to the advancement of the colored race; and we rejoice to know that his labors were not in vain, but are crowned with abundant evidences of the rightfulness of abolition from bondages as a necessity to the life

of the nation.

Resolved, That we will ever hold his memory in sacred veneration, and will teach our children, and our children's children, to revere and honor his name.

On motion, duly seconded, it was—

Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be published in the New Orleans Republican New Orleans LOUISIANIAN, Terrebonne Republican and Assumption Chronicle.

Then on motion, duly seconded, the meeting adjourned subject to the call of the president.

BAZIL GRAVES,  
President.

THOMAS DIVINE,  
Secretary.

## PROCEEDINGS OF THE SEVENTH SENATORIAL CONVENTION.

The Senatorial Convention, comprising the parishes of St. James and Ascension met at the Court-House of the town of Donaldsonville, on Saturday the 20th day of June, 1874.

The Convention was called to order by Mr. G. H. Hill of Ascension, and Mr. H. O. Maher was elected temporary President, and H. Cohen temporary Secretary.

On motion of W. W. Buford a committee of five on credentials be appointed by the president was carried.

The following gentlemen were appointed: J. Barney, V. Dickenson, of St. James; W. W. Buford, Robt. Noel and Louis Lefort, of Ascension.

On motion a recess of ten minutes was taken to allow time to the Committee on Credentials to report.

The committee being ready to report the Convention was called to order, when the following report was submitted:

Ascension, June 20th, 1874.  
To the President and members of the Seventh Senatorial Convention.

Gentlemen.—Your committee on credentials beg leave to report the following named delegates as entitled to seats in this Convention: O. Perique, H. Hill, Jas. Barney, Victor Miles, Victor Jones, R. Sims, John Johnson, and V. Dickenson, of St. James; Aaron Hill, Robert Noel, V. Cantrelle, W. W. Buford, Louis Butler, A. Knight, H. O. Maher and Louis Lefort, of Ascension.

(Signed,) J. BARNEY,  
W. W. BUFORD,  
V. DICKENSON,  
LOUIS LEFORT,  
ROBERT NOEL.

Mr. H. O. Maher was elected President, and Mr. H. Cohen Secretary.

On motion of Mr. V. Cantrelle, duly seconded, the Convention proceeded to the nomination of a State Senator for the Seventh Senatorial District.

Mr. A. Knight nominated Mr. Pierre Sandry. Mr. V. Dickenson nominated Mr. W. H. Hagins.

The motion that the election be by ballot, was adopted.

Mr. V. Cantrelle moved that the President appoint two disinterested persons as tellers. The President appointed Messrs. Z. R. Cohen and Morris Marks.

A motion of Mr. V. Dickenson, duly seconded, that the nominee receiving the majority vote should be declared the "nominee of the Republican party of the Seventh Senatorial District," was carried.

On the first ballot Mr. Landry received nine votes and Mr. Hagins seven. Mr. Landry was then declared the nominee.

On motion, Mr. Landry's nomination was declared unanimous.

Mr. Hagins was called upon for a speech, but begged to be excused. Mr. Landry then stepped to the front and addressed the Convention.

His address being frequently interrupted by enthusiastic applause.

On motion, these proceedings were ordered published in the St. James Sentinel, St. James Republican and Donaldsonville Chief.

H. O. MAHER,  
President.

H. COHEN, Secretary.



## The Louisianian.

HENRY A. CORBIN, Publisher.

SATURDAY, JULY 4, 1874.

All letters on business connected with this paper should be addressed to H. A. CORBIN, Business Manager, New Orleans, Feb. 28, 1874.

The proprietor of this paper will not be responsible for the correctness of communications.

Col. W. B. BARRETT is our special agent, and is authorized to solicit subscriptions and receive payment of bills.

## SPECIAL NOTICE.

The Presidents of all the Republican Clubs in this city are respectfully requested to send, to this office, the time and place of meeting of their respective clubs. We desire to have a Club Directory in our columns.

## NOTICE.

All parties now receiving the LOUISIANIAN, are notified that the delivery of same will be discontinued, if not paid for by the first of July next.

## CLUB DIRECTORY.

FIRST WARD CENTRAL CLUB—Corner of Poydras and White streets. Meets every Monday, at 7 o'clock. J. O. Miller, President, George C. Norcross, Secretary.

SECOND WARD CENTRAL CLUB—Geddes Hall, Erat between Burgundy and Carondelet. G. E. Glendon, President, A. Philo, Secretary.

THIRD WARD CENTRAL CLUB—Clay Hall, Perdido street, meets every Saturday evening. C. F. Lead, President, John P. Lullum, Secretary.

FOURTH WARD CENTRAL CLUB—Corner of Conti and Tremé streets, meets every Monday evening. Robert Malcolm, President, Chas. P. Yarnall, Secretary.

FIFTH WARD CENTRAL CLUB—Julius Lombard, President, O. P. Fernandez, Secretary.

SIXTH WARD CENTRAL CLUB—Chalchone near Ursaline streets. B. F. Jonkers, President, L. L. Maniere, Secretary.

TENTH WARD REPUBLICAN CLUB—First Street, near Liberty street, J. A. Kyser, President, meets every Tuesday.

THIRTEENTH WARD CENTRAL CLUB—Evening Star Hall, Cadex between Camp and Chestnut streets. A. Dejoie, President, J. B. Malony, Secretary.

SIXTEENTH WARD CENTRAL CLUB—Chalchone Hall, Adam street, meets every Saturday. John T. Claiborne, President, H. McCray, Secretary.

SEVENTEENTH WARD CENTRAL CLUB—Corner Cambrone and Burth streets. T. B. Stamps, President, F. Diebol, Secretary.

## TO THE POINT.

Our friend HYAMS, of the *Sugar Planter*, the official journal of West Baton Rouge, thus significantly characterizes the action of certain parties who have been covertly and selfishly opposing the seating of Gov. Pinchback in the Senate of the United States.

His utterances are to the point and his closing prediction will find its fulfillment sooner than will be either pleasant or profitable to the guilty parties:

"Congress has adjourned and the vexed question of U. S. Senators left unsettled in the Senate of the United States to keep Mr. Pinchback from his seat. That he was fairly, squarely and honestly entitled to it, every one knows, and upon every principle of justice and fair play he should have had it. If the present government of this State is the legal government it only had a right to elect a United States Senator. If it is not the legal State government, then it has no right to existence. Let the opponents of Mr. Pinchback take either horn of the dilemma, and they will be won. The secret working of the State, who have fostered and carried through this outrage, will yet be brought to light and when that time shall arrive, we shall know who have played false to their duty and who are untrue to their party.

Among our new exchanges we find the *Agricultural and Mechanical College Journal*.

This paper is edited by the Faculty of the above named Institution and is devoted to scientific and practical education in Agriculture and the Mechanic Arts. It presents a neat appearance—the typographical work having been done by the Students of the College—and contains much useful matter. We welcome the Journal, and wish the College the full measure of success it deserves.

## THE WHITE LEAGUE—ITS SIGNIFICANCE.

## THE DUTY OF THE COLORED VOTER.

Immediately after the close of our civil strife, sprung up a political organization in some of the Southern States, known as the Ku Klux, and subsequently there was formed a somewhat similar organization, "The Knights of the White Camellia." These were secret organizations, and neither justifiable in their purposes, creditable in their agencies, nor beneficial in their action to any class of the community.

They have now passed away to find a successor in the White League, a combination not secret, and ostensibly neither as vicious in its purposes, nor as violent in its agencies as its predecessors. We do not attach the importance to this movement, given to it, by either its friends or its enemies; still it is of sufficient strength, and so far significant of evil to the public quiet, if not to the rights of the individual citizen, as to entitle it to a fair and frank consideration at our hands.

The White League is the name selected by the Anti-Republican elements of Louisiana, to designate a political organization that rests on the distinction of race and color; ostensibly proposes to protect the rights of the white citizen, by organizing an exclusively white man's party, and, with such an organization, to conduct the approaching political campaign of the State. In order to understand the significance of the movement, we will admit the existence of certain evils growing out of the character of the laws and government of the State, since the era of reconstruction, and we concede that many members of this organization, believe not only that the distresses complained of, are referable to the dominance of the Republican party in the State, but, inclusively and specially, to the dominance of the colored over the white vote. We further concede that the same parties, entertaining the above mentioned convictions, honestly but erroneously believe that the remedy and relief desired are to be found in the withdrawal from the colored voters of Louisiana, of the political control, heretofore supposed to be possessed by them over the State government. Another class of the adherents of the White League, while entertaining the purposes above expressed and adopting the indicated means for their accomplishment, are actuated, not by honest convictions, but by a bitter and unreasoning prejudice against the colored people, that will not permit them to see anything reasonable or creditable in the colored voter, or anything legitimate and equitable, in the exercise, by him, of either the political or civil rights, conferred and guaranteed by the Constitution and laws. These gentlemen may be sincere but they are neither just nor generous in their estimate and treatment of our race. Still another class, constituting the noisy, vituperative demagogues of the organization, are to be found in the League, who, without the frankness and simplicity of the first class, and without the sincerity of the second—with cruel purposes, selfish ends, and ruthless and unscrupulous means—propose to compass, not the good of the white man, alone or at all, but the irretrievable injury of the colored—and all this, too, with a malicious relish for the wrong doing first, but finally and most, for the personal advantage, in office or gain, that may accrue to themselves. The white voters in Louisiana, though in a minority, possess wealth and intelligence to make them a political power not to be despised in a political contest in which their votes should be cast solidly against us; and if, while according all our rights, political and civil, and conceding the sincerity, honesty and competency of the colored voters they should nevertheless wage, under discreet leaders and in a kindly temper, a political contest against us, we should be compelled to husband our resources and use all our power to successfully meet the issue. But none of these conditions of success, exist sufficiently to render the

White League movement effective. Our white citizens do not generally and heartily accept this scheme, the temper of the journals advocating it is proscriptive and bitter, calculated to consolidate the whole Republican vote, white and colored, and the leaders, thus far, have neither the nerve nor the discretion to carry out this ill-advised and difficult programme. The State at large cannot reasonably expect any benefit or relief; nor the friends of the movement any success from the White League of Louisiana.

But we deprecate the action of our white fellow-citizens, who have gone into this movement, because it proceeds upon a misapprehension of both the causes and the remedy of our present embarrassment. The bad government, alleged to exist, the result, not of the dishonesty or incompetency of the voting classes, either white or colored, but at most, has come upon us, merely because the voters have failed to take due interest in the political management of the State, leaving the cliques and rings of both parties to usurp their powers in political affairs, and the remedy lies not in White or Black Leagues, but in the kindly co-operation of both parties to the contest, in an honest endeavor for a better condition of things, and in the immediate assumption, and exercise, by the individual citizen of each race, of his duties as a voter.

The colored people, as such, have made no organization upon the basis of race, and seek no ends in antagonism to the rights of their white brethren, but only such as belong to the colored and white equally and alike. We shall exceedingly regret such organization on the part of misguided and prejudiced Caucasians, as shall constrain for our self-protection, a change in either the temper or programme herein indicated by us. We shall stand firm, however, in the maintenance, by all legitimate means, of our rights full and equal rights as American citizens, but shall be careful not to assume the aggressive, unless forced to do so in defence of life and rights, even more precious than life. Prudence, patience, fairness and pluck will bring out all things fair and even.

## N. O. REPUBLICAN AND SENATOR PINCHBACK.

Senator Pinchback is among his people again, and returns with unabated confidence not only in the ultimate success of his efforts to secure a recognition, by the U. S. Senate, of his rights to a seat in that honorable body but full of hope for the country and the great Republican party.

The New Orleans *Republican*, in noticing the arrival of Senator Pinchback in the city, takes occasion to announce that he proposes to canvass the State, for the purpose of securing a re-election to the U. S. Senate next January. This statement is partially correct only. There is no need for the re-election of Governor Pinchback. He has already, by a General Assembly, whose authority is recognized here and in Washington, by the dominance and control of the laws made by it, been duly and with great unanimity elected for the term beginning March 4th, 1875. The Act of that Assembly in his election is as unquestionable, legal and binding, as any law that was passed by it and is now obeyed by the citizens of Louisiana. There is no vacancy in the Senate, so far as Louisiana is concerned, and the small demagogues who would like to see Governor Pinchback resign, and have for this and other evil ends done dirty and unscrupulous work, will be disappointed. It is true that Senator Pinchback, in the interest of the public peace and welfare, and of the Great Party of Progress, will visit every parish in the State, and address his fellow-citizens; yet, it will not be for the purpose of controlling the nominations to the General Assembly, but to vindicate the wisdom of the Assembly, in his original election, and to show who are the time-servers and demagogues, to be dreaded in office, whether Democrat or so-called Republican. He will meet with a cordial and grateful welcome, and we anticipate, not only help to our party, but to the State from his canvass thereof.

## UNMANLY AND REPREENSIBLE SENTIMENTS.

We have of late more, than once, been conscious of a feeling of contempt and indignation at expressions made by both Democrats and Republicans relative to the conduct of the approaching election and the causes determining its results.

We have been pained to hear Republicans suggest that elections in certain parishes and districts will be controlled by the Registrars of voters appointed thereto.

Others have said that the Returning Board would give complexion to the coming election, and it was alleged that certain aspiring gentlemen would meet with success because they were fortunate in having the friendship and ear of a majority of the gentlemen composing this Board. And still others have said that the Governor would have a potential voice, by his power under the election law, in determining who should be nominated and returned, even if not who should be elected.

We have also found that the parties giving expression to such sentiments have manifested a subservient and sycophantic spirit, showing a disposition to court and obtain the favor of the supposed to be arbiters of the political destinies of Louisiana at any cost of either self-respect or personal independence.

On the other hand we have, not unfrequently and with a similar feeling of disgust, heard our Democratic fellow-citizens express similar sentiments to those already indicated relative to the issues of the Fall election, and the causes that would determine them, but with the manifestation of a very different spirit. These latter, so thinking and speaking, have exhibited a bitter and depressed spirit in view of the anticipated consequences of the coming contest, and have exhibited the purpose, either to hopelessly abandon the fight or to win it by proscriptive means—by violence and intimidation of the Republican voter.

It is possibly a matter of simple justice that we should say, that neither Registrars, Returning Board or Governor are disposed to cheat the people of the practical exercise of their right of franchise, or by unfair means defeat the popular choice in the November election.

We must, in ordinary charity, suppose that they heartily concede the right of the people to elect their own officers, and that no victory, in individual cases that corruptly defeats the will of the voters is worth the winning.

But these utterances are offensive to us mainly because they are degrading to the individual citizen and insulting to the majesty of the sovereign people. Whatever may have been done, here or elsewhere, in the past to the contrary, for the present and for the future, the people of Louisiana are going to elect their Representatives, and neither Registrars, Returning Boards or Governors, if disposed to thwart them, will be permitted to do so. No Black League or White League, no fraud or counter fraud, will be found necessary to compass this end, but the quiet, manly effort of the voters of the State of both parties and of both races, expressed in the choice of candidates and in the ballot for the men so chosen, is sufficient to cover all our political needs, and to protect all our political interests; and in the prosecution of this work, the true men of the country must put under ban, the toadyism that whines and begs, equally, with the ruffianism that seeks the same end by bluster and threat.

## HAVE WE A JUDAS AMONG US?

Among the Scripture characters, Judas Iscariot is conceded the bad eminence of being foremost among the traitors that have disgraced humanity.

A disciple of the Divine Redeemer, one of the twelve great Apostles of the Gospel, he for thirty pieces of silver, betrayed his Divine Master, to his murderous foes.

He was an affectionate and familiar villain, covering under the ca-

ress of a kiss, the deception that contemplated death for its aim.

Sordid, seeking money, the love of which is the "Root of all evil," as the compensation for his treachery and finally, filled with remorse, he shows, what under the circumstances is a redeeming and rare trait among his class—a desire to atone for his wrong and avenge his betrayed Master by self-immolation. The occasion, the surroundings, and the results considered no such treachery as this has ever heretofore shocked the world nor can it like recur again.

But Judas, the proto-traitor of his race, has had his imitators, who, in feebler endeavors and with varying success, have followed his example. There are not a few who would betray their party, their country and their race with a caress, and under a protestation of good will. These men, improving on Judas, not only in that they seek gain, but the glory of office and position, will not hesitate to strike down the leaders of the people, undermine the social and political fabric by discrediting and destroying the mutual trust upon which the structure rests, and compass an ignoble personal success at the sacrifice of all the sanctities and values that ennoble the citizen and the man.

In looking over the history of the political struggles, and noting the conduct and character of some of the actors therein, in Louisiana is not the resemblance to the Prince of Betrayers sometimes seen—and is not the question legitimately suggested: Have we a Judas among us? We leave our readers to make the application, with the further remark that our political traitors do not, as a rule, seem either to be susceptible of remorse for their treachery, or willing to atone for it by self-abnegation or self-destruction.

## PICAYUNE SENSATIONS.

That compound of journalistic whines—exhibiting the crudities that spring from juvenility and dotage—the New Orleans *Picayune*, has given to its respectable and venerable readers a very elaborate description of the organization of what it is pleased to style "The Black League." This mythical organization is composed of blacks exclusively and purposes to absorb all the rights, individual, political and otherwise, heretofore supposed to be enjoyed by white citizens in Louisiana; and is to give its first exhibition of violence on this, today, the Fourth of July.

If we credit the sincerity of the *Picayune* on this subject, as well as on others, in which its eccentric views amaze the people, we should be compelled to question the sanity of the editor. But, in deference to the supposed sense necessary to run a journal for "the oldest and best," we will concede that the author of this silly canard is sane—sanity admitted, the *Pic* does not believe its own statements, and its fraud can be accounted for only upon one of two grounds.

Feeling its advocacy of the White League will damage the country, will probably defeat its partisans—and not improbably and justly create an indignant feeling in the white masses, that shall react damagingly upon this time-serving and unscrupulous sheet, the *Picayune* proposes to divert attention from the White League folly and monstrosity, by falsely charging that the colored people are organizing the Black League, a party of race alone.

But another, less vicious, but equally ignoble ground, upon which our super-servicable and shifting contemporary may have acted, is alarm and envy at the progress in popular favor and patronage of our dashing sensational friend, the *Bulletin*. The *Pic*—to a man-up-a-tree—is too juvenile to be mature, and too old to be sprightly. We cannot say what the forte of the *Pic* is, but certainly it does not now possess any of the qualities of an attractive sensationalism. With a mingled feeling of pity and contempt, we dismiss this subject.

A Virginian is under arrest for pawing his wife's corsets for a pint of whisky. He believed that tight lacing would kill her.

## A CARD.

PLAQUEMINES IBERVILLE PARISH, LA., June 27th 1874.

To the Editor of the Louisianian— I respectfully ask the use of a portion of your columns for the purpose of removing the impression which may have found lodgment in the minds of those of your readers who are the especial friends of Senator Pinchback, that in the recent canvass in this parish, for the election of a new Parish Executive Committee, the faction of the Republican party with which I have been identified, had proved so false to their professions of Republicanism, that they made the occasion an opportunity for impugning the public character of that champion Republican.

This imputation will receive the attention which it deserves, from those Republicans in Louisiana, who are aware of my past relations with Senator Pinchback, and its wilful and shameful falsity will be affirmed by those who know me best, and who cannot be the victims of my unselfish devotion toward my friend and benefactor.

The advent into the Republican party of Louisiana, of the person who communicates to you over the signature of "Ortio," does not entitle him to sit in judgment on the actions of old school Republicans; and if I am rightly informed, the removal of this mask will reveal, but an unprincipled time-server, whose party zeal is as changeable as his habitation.

"After having assumed to be the champion eloquence of 'Ortio' at a public meeting held during the canvass, I was not greatly astonished, at this biased version of the contest, in his communication to your influential journal. But I was surprised that the facts contained in this notoriously false communication, should be made the subject matter of a great editorial in the same issue.

To a Republican, whose devotion to Senator Pinchback dates long anterior to that of those who are his pretended friends to-day, the allegation that an anti-Deslondes faction was antagonistic to Senator Pinchback, was a revelation which could provoke only my contempt for him who proclaimed it. Myself and friends were charged with opposition to that gentleman, while represented as his warmest supporters, were those who for the past six years have been arrayed against him, and who, except for prudential motives, would execrate his name to-day.

From the time that Senator Pinchback's name was first placed in the columns of the *Iberville News*, for the highest office in the gift of the people of Louisiana, I have been the outspoken friend of my favorite standard-bearer, while the language and actions of those for whom "Ortio," is the apologist, have been framed in hostility toward him.

During the recent canvass in this parish, I was necessarily absent a great portion of the time, attending to the duties of my position as division Superintendent of Education. I addressed no public meeting at either side of the contest. And I made no fight against Hon. P. G. Deslondes but while I abstained from active participation in the canvass, I recognized in the Wharton faction the true Republicans of Iberville, and opposed to that faction I recognized as well, the foes of the party whose success I desire, those bitter personal enemies of my own, who during the past year have resorted to every outrageous measure within their reach, to rob me of the cherished right of liberty.

And therefore my recognition of the faction falsely represented by your correspondent as in open opposition to Senator Pinchback, was in obedience both to a sense of manhood and the dictates of duty. Arrayed against the true friends of Governor Pinchback under the lead of Senator Wharton, I detected the men who had prostituted the courts of the Parish within the past year to subserve their own unholy purposes. And I unhesitatingly ranged myself on that side whose recognized chief to-day was my generous deliverer.

I owe to Senator Pinchback a debt of gratitude which I shall never forget, though I may never be able to pay it. I was his friend, before I became his debtor and at a time when Mr. Deslondes and his present adherents in this Parish were among his loudest defamers, and I will be his friend, when Mr. Deslondes in the advancement of his aspirations may again be found among his opponents.

The charge that myself and other Republicans, have conspired to create discussion in the Republican party of this parish is not entitled to serious notice. Mr. Deslondes is perhaps better aware than any other republican in Louisiana of the sacrifice which I would be ready to make for the promotion of harmony in the party of which I am an humble member.

He will find an instance of my disinterested devotion, in the compromise by which he received his nomination for Secretary of State.

In conclusion Mr. Editor I respectfully take exception to the allegation of "Ortio," that at a certain meeting in the Fourth Ward of this Parish Senator Wharton declares that he no longer supported Pinchback for the reason that he did not consider the latter a republican, and that I was a silent listener to the declaration. This allegation is as calumnious as it is false. I was at the meeting to which reference is made.

## A GLOOMY PROSPECT.

"Now," said he, "I will suppose myself to be a Gentile, and at my death in some way I have attained heaven—the heaven all Christians desire when they talk of 'sitting down with Abraham, Isaac, and Jacob in the kingdom of God.' Well, the angel opens for me one of the party gates of Paradise, and I am about to walk in and take my place, when my eye rests upon Jacob sitting there with his four wives, Leah, Rachel, Bilhah, and Zilpah, with all their children. I draw back in disgust, and tell the angel that I can not sit down near that old polygamist."

"Well," the angel mildly says to me in another gate. But there I see David, the man after God's own heart, and Solomon, the man whom he endowed with the celestial wisdom. I see them with a crowd of wives and legitimate children, and I am worse, I tell the angel, 'I won't go in there. Is there no other place for me?' "Oh, yes," replies my divine conductor, "there is plenty of room for you outside 'for without are dogs, and scorpions, and whore-mongers, and murderers, and idolaters, and whosoever loveth and maketh a lie.' I think that is the place that will just suit such particular people as you." And so I am obliged to put up with the society of God's favorites or with that of the devil's imps. —Oran Franks Address to the Mormons.

## SWIMMING.

Did you ever notice how long it takes a boy a hair to dry, when he has run away and gone in swimming? It is painful to be a boy, with a mother who is constantly in fear, lest you be brought home from the river on a board. The boy is commanded not to go in swimming, and he swears he won't, but he lies like a little cuss. He thinks he will go in and not get his hair wet, and no one will know it, but just as he gets ready to come out of the water a big boy "ducks" him, and then he swears, and when he crawls in the back window at 10 o'clock at night, his mother, with a press-board hid in the folds of her dress, is the first obstacle he encounters. Does she believe him when he has just been over to Immy Tynde's practicing with the "firstnaes" of a Sunday-school class? No! She feels of his hair, finds it wet, smells of it and finds it musty, and finds his shirt wrong side out. Then she spits on her hands, and with the press-board so works upon his tender sensibilities that he goes to bed with his hand on his aching heart, wishing he was a half-orphan, and he dreams he is a stereotyped boat, running backward, and that he has collided with a barge loaded with benzine, and set it on fire. The best way for a boy to get along at this season of the year, is to have his hair shingled.

Among the many things that Congress has failed to do, there is none so serious as its neglect to appropriate money for the repair and improvement of the Mississippi levees, so essential to the wealth and prosperity of the whole South. The destruction of these levees has, in many respects, been more distressing and disastrous to business than all the ravages of the late war, and the Government, failing in its duty, will keep the people along the line of the flood subjects of charity for many years to come whereas a proper appropriation made right after the war, to repair and strengthen these levees, would have saved millions of money and hundreds of lives that the neglect has occasioned. The repair and management of these levees should be under the direct control of the General Government, and not left to the caprice of States lying along their route. It must come eventually, and every day's delay only adds to the general depression incident to such calamities as we are yearly visiting the commerce of the Mississippi, and beside destroying some of the finest agricultural lands in the country. All this is wrong, and the longer it is left to remedy the more money it will cost in the end. —Cincinnati Trade List.

The effect of mingling with new people who have new methods of thought is every salutary. Always to see the same people do the same way, produces mental stagnation. There are thousands of invalids who might be greatly benefited by getting away from home, to mingle with strangers, and be touched with the magnetism of the great world as it courses in its accustomed rounds. And there are mental invalids who need the same change, to get their minds and hearts enlarged, and let in a little more of the great light of life. Outside influences are very valuable to those who at home have been well trained by healthful influences in early youth, so that they can avoid the snares and pitfalls into which many so blindly fall. —The House- hold.

Followers who send stamped copies of newspapers addressed personally to some one on the editorial staff of a journal and forget or neglect to mark what article they wish especially seen, are the cause of great profanity, or rather would be if editors swore. The journalist takes no delight in sneaking through the columns of newspapers he has seen days before, for the stamp copies are always hit. (Exchange)



## IS IT COME?

Is it come? They said on the banks of the Nile, Who looked for the world's long-promised day, And saw but the strife of Egypt's soil, And the desert sands and the mountains gray, From pyramid, temple, and treasure dead, We sat in vain for her wisdom's plan; They tell of the slaves and the tyrants dead, But there was hope when that day began.

Oh! she came with his story lore That built up Babylon's crown and creed, And bricks were stamped on the Tigres shore With signs that our sages scarce can read. From Nimrod's temple and Nimrod's tower, The way of the old east's empire spread, Unquestioning faith and unquestioned power; But still "Is it come?" the watcher said.

The light of Persian's worshiped flame, The ancient bondage its splendor threw, And once on the west a sunrise came When Greece to its freedom's trust was true. With hopes to the sunset ages dear, With human gods and golden men, No marvel the far-off day seemed near, To eyes that looked through her laurels green.

The Roman conquered and reigned too, Till honor and faith and power were gone; But deeper Old Europe's darkness grew, As wave after wave the Goths came on. The gown was looting, the sword was law, The people served in the oxen's stead, But ever some gleam the watchers saw, And evermore "Is it come?" they said.

Poet and seer that question caught, Above the din of life's fears and frets, Marched with letters, it tolled with thought, Through schools and creeds that the world forgets; And statesmen tried and priests deceive, And traders barter our hearts away, Yet hearts to that golden promise cleave, And still at times "Is it come?" they say.

Two days of the nations bear no trace - Of all that sunshine-so far forgot, The canon speaks in the teacher's place; The age is weary with works and gold; And high hopes wither and memories wane; On hearts and altars the fires and dead; But that brave faith has not lived in vain, And this was all our watcher said.

## AT THE VATICAN.

A correspondent from Rome describes a visit to the Vatican: "The gorgeous Swiss Guards, who look like nothing else under heaven, and are probably the most showy soldiers on the face of the globe, filed back at our approach like a shattered rainbow, and we were immediately lost in the labyrinth of the palace. We climbed stairs that seemed cut out of solid marble quarries, for there was nothing to be seen but marble in some shape or other. Again and again we met and passed by guards; priests and monks in robes of many fashions and colors, pass by; the place was alive with people, and yet none of them seemed familiar to my eyes. We entered one room, passed into others, all of them having their separate uses and most of them in charge of officers, who looked as little like the last lot as possible. Finally we came to a court, one of the twenty, where were carriages, and footmen in livery, but how they found their way thither I dare not conjecture. Beyond the court the chambers were more splendid than the last. New guards and pages, in new uniforms and liveries, moved to and fro through the endless suites of rooms, and kept everything in a gentle state of commotion. Here we left our clocks and hats. Here we took our rosaries and tokens in hand, and passed from one chamber to another, perhaps waiting a few moments in each room while my companion spoke to gentlemen in waiting, clothed in crimson satin and looking very impressive indeed. Rooms that were frescoed to the very floors finally gave place to rooms hung with splendid tapestries of inestimable value. It began to look like business. The chambers were heated with the great brass pots of coals, such as one meets with in all the Italian galleries and in the churches, when the churches are heated at all. These braziers look a little healthful, and are none the less interesting for that reason. They are big enough for human sacrifices, some of them, but they are seldom not enough to hurt."

Brooklyn has abolished its system of educating young men and women in the same school-room. The reason given for the change is that the system was promotive of immorality. The experience of St. Louis in the coeducation of the sexes is quite different from this. There the association has produced an emulation of the most healthful and desirable character. Boston, too, we think, has found the system practicable. Brooklyn must have managed very badly; though, perhaps, the fault may lie in her climate.

## HAND-SHAKING.

How did people get in the habit of shaking hands? The answer is not far to seek. In early and barbarous times, when every savage or semi-savage was his own lawgiver, judge, soldier and policeman, and had to watch over his own safety, in default of all other protection, two friends and acquaintances, or two strangers desiring to be friends and acquaintances, when they chanced to meet, offered each to the other the right hand, the hand alike of offense and defense, the hand that yields the sword, the dagger, the club, the tomahawk, or other weapons of war. Each did this to show that the hand was empty, and neither was not treacherous, was intended. A man can not well stab another while he is in the act of shaking hands with him, unless he be a double-eyed traitor and villain, and strives to aim a cowardly blow with the left while giving the right and pretending to be a good fellow with his victim.

The custom of hand-shaking, prevalent more or less among all civilized nations, and is the tacit avowal of friendship and good will, just as a kiss is of a warmer passion. Ladies, every one must have remarked, seldom or never shake hands with the cordiality of gentlemen, unless it be with each other. The reason is obvious. It is for them to receive homage, not to give it. They cannot be expected to show to persons of the other sex a warmth of greeting which might be misinterpreted, unless such persons are very closely related to them by family or affection, in which case hand-shaking is not needed, and the lips do more agreeably duty.

**PHILIP WERLEIN.**  
THE SOUTHERN AGENT OF  
DUNHAM & SONS, CHICKERING & SONS,  
PLAYERS AND J. M. HALE'S IMPROVED PIANOS AND NEED.

**HAM & SONS' SILVER**  
TONGUE, J. ESTY  
& CO. AND PRINCE ORGANS,  
Has constantly on hand at his Salesrooms,  
80, 82 AND 90 BARONNE STREET,  
A superb Stock of these Grand  
Unrivalled Instruments.

Pianos, Organs, and Brass Instruments  
sold for cash or on time. A discount at the rate of ten per cent. per annum allowed for cash.

**PHILIP WERLEIN.**  
80, 82 and 90 Baronne Street.

**MEN'S FURNISHING GOODS.**  
**B. T. WALSHE,**  
IMPORTER AND DEALER IN  
**BOYS' & CHILDREN'S CLOTHING.**

No. 149 CANAL STREET,  
NEW ORLEANS.

**WAVERLEY MAGAZINE.**  
For Family Instruction and Amusement.  
EDITED BY MOSES A. DOW.  
Office, Waverley Publishing House;  
ORDER BOX 41 COURT STREET,  
BOSTON, MASS.

This paper is the largest weekly ever published in this country. Its contents are such as will be approved in the most fastidious circles, nothing immoral being admitted into its pages. It will furnish as much reading matter as almost any one can find time to peruse, consisting of

**TALES, HISTORY, BIOGRAPHY, Music and Poetry.**

The paper contains no ultra sentiments, and is moderate with neither politics nor religion, but is characterized by a high moral tone. It circulates all over the country, from Maine to California.

**Terms—Always in Advance.**  
One copy for 12 months.....\$6.00  
One copy for 6 months.....3.00  
One copy for 3 months.....1.50

Postmasters and dealers may take subscriptions at the above and deduct twenty-five per cent.

Subscribers in the Provinces, the same. A new volume commences every January and July; but if a person commences at any number in the volume and pays for six months, he will have a complete book with a title-page.

When a subscriber orders a renewal of his subscription, he should tell us what was the last number he received; then we shall know what number to begin at without hurting over our books. Otherwise we shall begin when the money is received.

Monthly price: \$7 a year, in all cases. We will send one copy of the weekly **WAVERLEY MAGAZINE** and either

"*Lady's Gazette of Fashion*,"  
"Atlantic Monthly,"  
"Harper's Magazine,"  
"Weekly," or "Punch," or  
"Godey's Lady's Book,"  
one year.

All letters concerning the paper must be addressed to the publisher. We make no discount on clubs.

The Way to Subscribe—The proper way to subscribe for a paper is to inclose a money-order in a letter, and address the publisher direct, giving individual name, with the post office, county, and State very plainly written as post marks are often illegible.

We take no risk of the mails.

## GET YOUR SHIRTS

**S. N. MOODY'S,**  
CORNER CANAL AND ROYAL STREETS,  
NEW ORLEANS.



SHIPPED C. O. D. EVERYWHERE.  
MADE TO ORDER IN THREE DAYS.

Try Six Champion Shirts for \$9.  
Equal in style and fit to those which have taken the highest premiums all over the world.

Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods of every description equally cheap.  
June 6, 1874.

**EDWARD LILIENTHAL,**  
JEWELRY, WATCHES AND SILVERWARE.

No. 95 CANAL STREET,  
NEW ORLEANS.

AGENT FOR THE DIAMOND EXCHANGE.  
GLASSER, 111 Canal Street, New Orleans.

**AMERICAN UNIVERSITY**  
PHILADELPHIA.

This College holds three sessions each year. The first session commences October 3d, and continues until the end of December; the second session commences January 4th, 1875, and continues until the end of March; the third session commences April 1st, and continues until the end of June.

It has an able corps of twelve Professors, and every Department of Medicine and Surgery is thoroughly taught.

Every facility in the way of illustrations, morbid specimens, herbarium, chemical and philosophical apparatus, microscopes, instruments of the latest invention for physical examination and diagnosis will be provided.

Splendid Hospital and Clinical Instruction are afforded; Free Tickets to all our City Hospitals are provided; Dissecting Material abundant at a nominal cost.

Perpetual Scholarships are sold for \$30, which pays for all the Professors' Tickets until graduation. Matriculation Fee, \$5; Demonstrator's Ticket, \$5; Diploma Fee, \$30.

For Circular and additional particulars, address  
Prof. JOHN BUCHANAN, M. D.,  
DEAN, 514 Pine Street,  
Philadelphia, Pa.  
June 6, 74.

**ALCORN UNIVERSITY**

This University occupies the site of the Institution formerly known as Oakland College, in Claiborne County, Miss., four and one half miles Northeast from Rodney, on the Mississippi river.

The location, far removed from the contaminating influences of city life, is high and beautiful; and the surroundings are agreeable and attractive in an eminent degree.

Its commodious buildings, all erected and furnished for Academic purposes, are situated in a beautiful Oak Grove, gently undulating, and clothed in a perennial dress of verdure pleasing to the eyes, and conducive to health and quietude.

No discrimination is recognized by the Institution on account of color, caste, religion or other class distinction.

The ample endowment of the

**UNIVERSITY**  
enables it to offer its facilities at a very low rate:

Board, Washing, Bed-Room Furniture, Fuel and Lights, are furnished to each student at the rate of Ten Dollars per month—payable in advance.

No charge is made for tuition to students coming from this State. A matriculation fee of fifteen dollars is required from students coming from other States.

A competent corps of teachers are employed to give thorough instruction in all the branches usually embraced in the curriculum of American Colleges.

For further information, address  
**H. R. REVELS, D. D.,**  
PRESIDENT.

Or **W. H. FURNISS, Dean of the Faculty.**  
Rodney, Miss., May 1874.

**J. T. NEWMAN, M.D.**  
Physician and Surgeon,  
Office—No. 21 Canal Street,  
NEW ORLEANS.

## MASONIC.



**BERRY LODGE No. 45, A. Y. M. E.**  
Wm. Weeks, W. M., meets at the Masonic Hall, corner of St. Peter and St. Claude Streets, First Saturday evening of every month.

**St. Luke Lodge No. 66, A. Y. M. E.**  
Wm. Thompson, W. M., meets Second Saturday of every month at the Masonic Hall, corner of St. Peter and St. Claude Streets.

**U. O. S. BROTHERHOOD EDEN LODGE No. 1, Wm. Thompson E. M.**  
Meets at the Odd Fellows' Hall First Friday evening of each month.

**DIRECTORY**

Of the Grand United Order of Odd Fellows, working under the jurisdiction of the Sub-Committee of Management in America, by Authority of the Committee of Management in England.

**AMOS LODGE, No. 1497, meets at the Odd Fellows' Hall, 115 Carondelet street.**  
Wm. Thompson, D. D., No. 1507, meets at the Odd Fellows' Hall, 115 Carondelet street.

**PRIDE OF LOUISIANA LODGE, No. 1529, meets at Home Missionary Hall, Franklin street.**  
**OSCAR J. DUNN LODGE, No. 1588, meets at the Odd Fellows' Hall, 115 Carondelet street.**

**BUTLER LODGE, No. 1396, meets at Odd Fellows' Hall, 115 Carondelet street.**

**UNITED DAUGHTERS OF AMERICA—Benevolent Society, meets at the Lutheran Hall, 318 Gravier street Second Monday evening of every month.**  
Wm. Thompson, President.

**ALCORN LODGE, Secretary.**

**UNION FRIENDS—Male and Female—Benevolent Society, meets at the Union Bethel, on Camp street, Second Wednesday evening of each month.**  
H. Banks, President.  
Wm. Thompson, Directors.

**LOUISIANA STATE LOTTERY**

**SPLENDID SCHEME—**  
**ONLY 10,000 NUMBERS**

**LOUISIANA STATE SINGLE NUMBER LOTTERY.**

**CAPITAL PRIZE.....\$20,000.**

**Louisiana State Lottery Company,**  
(Incorporated August 17, 1868.)

**CLASS I.**  
To be drawn in public at New Orleans, on Saturday, July 11, 1874.

**SCHEME.**  
10,000 Tickets.....Tickets only \$10.

**HALVES, QUARTERS AND EIGHTHS IN PROPORTION.**

1 prize of.....\$20,000 is.....\$20,000  
1 prize of.....10,000 is.....10,000  
1 prize of.....5,000 is.....5,000  
40 prizes of.....1,000 are.....20,000  
200 prizes of.....500 are.....20,000

**APPROXIMATION PRIZES.**

9 approximations of \$300 each for the nine remaining units of the same ten of the number drawing the \$20,000 prize are.....\$2,700

9 approximations of \$200 each for the nine remaining units of the same ten of the number drawing the \$10,000 prize are.....1,800

9 approximations of \$100 each for the nine remaining units of the same ten of the number drawing the \$5000 prize are.....900

270 prizes, amounting to.....\$80,400

**EXPLANATION OF APPROXIMATION PRIZES.**

The 9 remaining units of the same ten of numbers drawing the first 3 full prizes will be entitled to the 27 Approximation Prizes. For example: If Ticket No. 1246 draws the \$20,000 prize, those tickets numbered 1241, 1242, 1243, 1244, 1245, 1247, 1248, 1249 and 1250 will each be entitled to \$300. If Ticket No. 234 draws the \$10,000 prize, those tickets numbered 233, 234, 235, 236, 237, 238, 239 and 240 will be entitled to \$200. If Ticket No. 450 draws the \$5000 prize, those tickets numbered 441, 442, 443, 444, 445, 446, 447 and 449 will be each entitled to \$100.

**Whole Tickets, \$10; Halves, \$5; Quarters, \$2.50; Eighths, \$1.25.**  
PRIZES PAYABLE IN FULL WITHOUT DEDUCTION.

Orders to be addressed to  
**Louisiana State Lottery Company,**  
Lock Box 92, P. O.,  
New Orleans.

Send P. O. Money Order, or Register Your Letter.  
June 6, 74.

## THE FREEDMAN'S SAVINGS

**TRUST COMPANY.**  
A SAVINGS BANK.  
Chartered by the United States Government, March 1865.  
BRANCH AT NEW ORLEANS, LA.  
No. 132 Canal Street,  
Corner of Dryades.  
Bank Hours from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M.  
Open Saturday Nights to receive deposits from 8 to 8 o'clock.  
Interest allowed on deposits.  
C. D. STURTEVANT, Cashier.  
HENRY BACAS, Assistant Cashier.

**PROSPECTUS.**

**THE REPUBLIC.**

The REPUBLIC, now entering upon its second year, has been favorably received by the earnest friends of just and energetic governmental and economic progress.

In the future, as in the past, THE REPUBLIC will discuss with candor and with such ability as it can command the present and practical questions affecting the material, intellectual, and moral progress and well-being of the nation, the States, and people. It will record with fidelity the action of the Executive, Legislative, and Judicial Departments of the Government which may be of national importance or of general application. It will do what may be done, within its sphere, to inform the people and improve the Government.

THE REPUBLIC holds that, as this is a Government of and for the people, the people should be thoroughly informed of its action and its purposes, and that the Government should be equally well advised as to the opinions and progress of the people; that the interests of both are identical; that the obligations of both are mutual; and that it is the duty of each and all to protect this common knowledge, advance their common interests, and enforce these common obligations. To these ends THE REPUBLIC will work faithfully and constantly, and it earnestly invites the cordial co-operation of every citizen in this essential labor.

Special attention will be given to important Departmental and Judicial decisions, and valuable and novel inventions will be duly noticed.

**TERMS.**  
THE REPUBLIC, a monthly magazine, published at Washington, D. C., and containing sixty-four pages of matter, exclusive of advertisements or appendix, will be supplied to single subscribers, subject to postage, at \$2 per year, or six copies for \$10. Where postage is paid by the publishers, 25 cents will be added to the price of each yearly subscription. Remittances should be made by postal money order or registered letter.

THE REPUBLIC, for 1874, will be furnished at the regular subscription price of \$2 per year, in magazine form, or at \$3, handsomely bound, with Index.

Any person sending five subscribers and \$10, may draw, for getting up the club, either an additional copy for the current year, or a copy with Index, for 1874. Sample copies forwarded on receipt of ten cents.

Address,  
**REPUBLIC PUBLISHING COMPANY,**  
WASHINGTON, D. C.

**G. H. GRIFFIN,**  
Auctioneer and Real Estate Broker.  
U. S. Claim and Bounty Agent.  
NEAR POST OFFICE,  
Pointe Coupee, La.

Special attention given to renting property, collecting rents, bills, &c., sale of household furniture, real estate, mortgages and immovables of every description at owners' residence or at the Auction Mart.

Persons having claims against the U. S. Government, for property taken during the late war, or for Bounty and arrears of pay will meet speedy relief by calling or addressing this office.

Persons desirous of buying or selling Real Estate will also find it to their advantage to call.

Persons holding Land Warrants of the Revolutionary War, War of 1812, Florida War, Blackhawk War, Mexican War, and all wars except the last one, for which none has been issued, will hear of something to their advantage by addressing this office.

Will also buy College Scrip.

**W. J. ARMITAGE,**  
Commercial Collector,  
—AND—  
**GENERAL AGENT**

For the renting of houses and collecting of rents. Tenants ejected promptly. Mortgage paper bought and sold.

OFFICE 162 JULIA STREET.  
**PROMPT RETURNS, &c., &c.**  
Special attention given to all claims left with me for collection. Hand in your bills at once and get your money collected.

**G. CASANAVE,**  
UNDERTAKER

88.....BOURDON STREET.....8  
NEW ORLEANS

AGENTS WANTED for the Great Daily Weekly.

**THE UNITED STATES,**  
An 8 page, 92 column weekly. Forty per cent commission to agents. For specimens and particulars inclose stamp and address,  
**H. C. BARELLETT**

## The Sun.

WEEKLY, SEMI-WEEKLY, AND DAILY.

The Weekly Sun is too widely known to require an extended recommendation; but the reasons which have already given it fifty thousand subscribers, and which will, we hope, give it many thousands more, are as follows:

It is a first-rate newspaper. All the news of the day will be found in it, condensed when unimportant, at full length when of moment, and always presented in a clear, intelligible, and interesting manner.

It is a first-rate family paper, full of entertaining and instructive reading of every kind, but containing nothing that can offend the most delicate and scrupulous taste.

It is a first-rate story paper. The best tales and romances of current literature are carefully selected and legibly printed in its pages.

It is a first-rate agricultural paper. The most fresh and instructive articles on agricultural topics regularly appear in this department.

It is an independent political paper, belonging to no party and wearing no collar. It fights for principle, and for the election of the best men to office. It especially devotes its energies to the exposure of the great corruptions that now ravage and disgrace our country, and threaten to undermine Republican institutions altogether. It has no fear of knives, and asks no favors from its supporters.

It reports the fashions for the ladies and the markets for the men, especially the most valuable, to which it pays particular attention.

Finally, it is the cheapest paper published. One dollar a year will secure 12 copies, and a subscriber, if it is not necessary to get up a club in order to have The Weekly Sun at this rate. Any one who sends a single dollar will get the paper for a year.

**THE WEEKLY SUN**—Eight pages, daily, six columns. Only \$1.00 a year. No discount from this rate.

**THE SEMI-WEEKLY SUN**—Same size as the Daily Sun. \$2.00 a year. A discount of 20 per cent. on clubs of 10 or over.

**THE DAILY SUN**—A large four-page newspaper of twenty-eight columns. Daily circulation over 120,000. All the news for 2 cents. Subscription price 50 cents a month, or \$6.00 a year. To clubs of 10, 50, or 100, a discount of 20 per cent.

Address, "THE SUN,"  
New York City.

**THE LOUISIANIAN**

**BOOK AND JOB**  
Printing Establishment,  
644.....CAMP STREET.....644  
NEW ORLEANS.

We are now prepared to execute every

**DESCRIPTION**  
—OF—  
**PRINTING.**

SUCH AS  
Mammoth Posters,  
Fancy Show Cards,  
Railroad Work,  
Lawyer's Briefs,  
Book Work,  
Statistical Work,  
Business Cards,  
Programmes,  
Handbills.

And all kinds of MERCANTILE WORK.

**RULING AND BOOK-BINDING**  
—OF—  
**EVERY DESCRIPTION**  
Executed with Dispatch.

**Steamboat Printing.**  
Steamboat Officers will find it to their interest to call at our Office and LEAVE THEIR ORDERS.

**Posters and Handbills**  
—OF—  
**BLACK AND COLORED INKS,**  
AND OF EVERY SIZE.

**BILL HEADS**  
On any quality of paper—  
Prices Accordingly.  
Insurance Policies and Blankets.  
Railroad Tickets, Time-Tables.  
In fact, all kinds of  
**Job Printing**  
can be executed at this Office—not only with DISPATCH, but on ACCOMMODATING TERMS.

**Leeland University.**  
The Academic and Theological Departments of Leeland University, will be opened, Providence permitting, in Common street, near Claiborne street, New Orleans, on Wednesday, Oct. 30, 1874.

The Rev. S. B. GREGORY, A. M., of New York, has been secured as Principal, and Professor of Theology.

Such Assistant Teachers will be employed as the welfare of the School shall demand.

Students for the ministry will be admitted free of charge, and for such a special course of instruction will be immediately provided.

For all other pupils of either sex, a moderate tuition fee will be required.

Until the day of opening, all enquiries may be addressed to Rev. Wm. Robinson, of the Rev. J. B. Simmons, D. D., 150 Nassau street, New York City.

After Oct. 30th, 1874, address,  
**REV. S. B. GREGORY, A. M.,**  
New Orleans, La.

Leeland University is the building in process of erection on the corner of St. Charles and Chestnut streets, out towards Carrollton.

## THE SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN.

FOR 1874.  
BEAUTIFULLY ILLUSTRATED

The SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN, now in its 28th year, enjoys the widest circulation of any and every periodical in the world.

Its contents embrace the latest and most interesting information pertaining to the Industrial, Mechanical, and Scientific Progress of the World; Descriptions with Beautiful Engravings, of New Inventions, New Implements, New Processes, and Improved Industries of all kinds: Useful Notes, Facts, Receipts, Suggestions and Advice, by Practical Workers, Workmen and Employers, in all the various Arts.

Descriptions of Improvements, Discoveries, and Important Works, pertaining to Civil and Mechanical Engineering, Building, Mining and Metallurgy, Records of the latest progress in the Applications of Steam, Steam Engineering, Railways, Ship-Building, Navigation, Telegraphy, Photography, Electricity, Magnetism, Light and Heat.

The Latest Discoveries in Photography, Chemistry, New and Useful Applications of Chemistry in the Arts and in Domestic or Household Economy.

The Latest Information pertaining to Technology, Microscopy, Mathematics, Astronomy, Geography, Meteorology, Horticulture, Agriculture, Botany, Zoology, and the various branches of Natural History, Rural Economy, House-Hold Economy, Rural Lighting, Heating, Ventilation, and Health.

In short the whole range of the Sciences and Practical Arts are embraced within the scope of the SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN. Not persons who desire to be intelligently informed can afford to be without this paper.



## The Louisianian.

## PROSPECTUS OF THE LOUISIANIAN.

## THE LOUISIANIAN

was established to meet a necessity that has long, and sometimes, painfully been felt to exist.

It was proposed through this Journal to furnish to our people the information—guidance—encouragement and counsel which they so much needed in the transition from their former unfortunate condition into the new and better estate of American citizenship.

In resuming its publication, we re-assure our readers and friends, that, holding this journal true to its original aims, we shall honestly labor to make it an efficient agent in furthering the interests of the colored people of the Nation, and elevating the race that it especially represents.

**POLICY.**

As our motto indicates, the LOUISIANIAN shall be: "Republican at all times and under all circumstances." We shall advocate the security and enjoyment of broad civil liberty, the absolute equality of all men before the law, and an impartial distribution of honor and patronage to all who merit them.

Desirous of allaying animosities, of obliterating the memory of the bitter past, of promoting harmony and union among all classes and between all interests, we shall advocate the removal of all disabilities, foster kindness and forbearance, where malignity and recentment reigned, and seek for fairness and justice where wrong and oppression prevailed. Thus united in our aims and objects, we shall conserve our best interests, and elevate our noble State, to an enviable position among her sister States, by the development of her illimitable resources, and secure the full benefits of the mighty changes in the history and condition of the people and the country.

Believing that there can be no true liberty without the supremacy of law, we shall urge a strict and undiscriminating administration of justice.

**TAXATION.**

We shall support the doctrine of an equitable division of taxation among all classes, a faithful collection of the revenues, economy in the expenditures, conformably with the exigencies of the State or country and the discharge of every legitimate obligation.

**EDUCATION.**

We shall sustain the carrying out of the provisions of the act establishing our common school system, and urge as a paramount duty the education of our youth, as vitally connected with their own enlightenment, and the security and stability of a Republican Government.

**FINAL.**

By a generous, manly, independent, and judicious course, we shall strive to rescue our paper, from an ephemeral, and temporary existence, and establish it upon a basis, that if we cannot "command," we shall at all events "deserve" success.

## RATES OF POSTAGE.

**LETTERS.**

Letters go to any part of the United States for three cents per half ounce, or fraction thereof, if prepaid.

Unpaid letters are sent to the Dead Letter Office at Washington.

**BOOKS.**

Postage on Books, Merchandise, Metals, Ores and Minerals, not exceeding two ounces in weight, 2 cts. Each additional two ounces or fraction thereof, . . . . . 2 cts.

The weight of packages of Merchandise, Metals, Ores and Minerals is limited to 12 ounces. Books to 4 pounds.

**NEWSPAPERS.**

Newspapers sent from the office of publication may be paid at the Post Office from which they are received at the following rates quarterly, in advance:

Dailies, . . . . . 35 cts. per qtr.  
 Weeklies, . . . . . 5 " "  
 Monthly (not over 4 cts.), . . . . . 1 " "  
 Quarterly, . . . . . 1 " "

Weekly newspapers (copy only) sent to actual subscribers within the county where printed and published, free.

**MISCELLANEOUS MATTER.**

On unsealed circulars, maps, prints, engravings, music, cards, photographs, types, cuttings, roots, seeds, etc., on one package to one address, prepaid, not exceeding two ounces, 1 cent; over two ounces and not exceeding four ounces, 2 cts. The weight of packages is limited to twelve ounces, except books and printed matter, which are limited to 4 pounds.

**MONEY ORDERS.**

Money can be sent to any part of the country with absolute safety, by obtaining a Money Order, for which the fees are: On \$10 or less, 5 cents; over \$10, and not exceeding \$20, 10 cents; over \$20, and not exceeding \$50, 25 cents.

No order issued for more than \$50.

**POST ITEMS.**

It costs 15 cents extra, besides the regular postage, to register a letter. Letters may be registered at any Post Office.

Money orders can be obtained only at designated Money Order Offices.

The system and care with which registered letters are transmitted and delivered, render them very safe for sending moderate sums of money.

Internal Revenue Stamps cannot be used to pay postage.

Stamps out of Stamped Envelopes are not allowed to be placed on other letters.

No article contained in, was can be sent mail.

## OFFICIAL DIRECTORY.

## FEDERAL OFFICERS.

Edward H. Durell—United States District Judge, office in Customhouse.  
 J. R. Beckwith—District Attorney, office in Customhouse.  
 S. B. Packard—United States Marshal, office in Customhouse.  
 Registers in Bankruptcy—C. S. Kellogg, Customhouse building, First District; D. Augustin, 41 Exchange Place, Second District; W. J. Q. Baker, Monroe, La.  
 Appraisers of United States Courts—H. G. Hearst, Customhouse building, Office United States Penitentiary—R. H. Isabelle, 212 Baronne.  
 United States Signal Service—Nelson G. Gorm, office Customhouse building, United States Treasury in Louisiana—In United States Branch Mint, corner Esplanade and North Peters; Benj. F. Flanders, Assistant Treasurer.  
 United States Internal Revenue Department—Collector's office in Customhouse; S. A. Stockdale, Collector First District, Louisiana.  
 United States Customs—Canal street, between Decatur and Peters; James F. Casey, Collector.  
 Surveyor's Office—J. M. G. Parker, Customhouse.  
 United States Surveyor General's Office—Everett W. Foster, Surveyor, Customhouse.  
 Weigher's Department—F. W. Eichholz, Chief Weigher, Customhouse.  
 Ganger's Department—William H. Finnegan, Customhouse.  
 Naval Officer of the Port of New Orleans—Charles Dillingham, Naval Officer, Customhouse.  
 Appraiser's Office—J. R. G. 'twin, General Appraiser, Customhouse.  
 Military Department of the Gulf—Gen. W. H. Emory, Colonel 5th Cavalry, Commanding, Headquarters 249 Camp street.  
 United States Land Office—Harry Post, Register, Customhouse building.  
 Post Office—Customhouse building. Hours for delivery, 8 A. M. to 7 P. M. Sundays 8 A. M. to 1 P. M. Charles W. Ringgold, Postmaster.

## LOUISIANA STATE GOVERNMENT.

William P. Kellogg, of Orleans, Governor.  
 C. C. Andrieu, of Cade, Lieutenant-Governor.  
 A. P. Field, of Orleans, Attorney General.  
 P. G. Deslondes, of Iberville, Sec. of State.  
 Antoine Dubuclet, of Iberville, Treasurer.  
 Charles Clinton, of Orleans, Auditor.  
 Wm. G. Brown, of Orleans, Superintendent of Public Education.

## SUPREME COURT OF LOUISIANA.

J. T. Ludeking, of Ouachita, Chief Justice.  
 R. K. Howell, of Orleans, Associate Justice.  
 P. H. Morgan, of Orleans, Associate Justice.  
 J. G. Taliaferro, of Catahoula, Associate Justice.  
 W. J. Wyle, of Carroll, Associate Justice.

## CITY OFFICIALS.

Mayor—L. A. Wiltz, Room 9, City Hall.  
 Administrator of Accounts—J. Calhoun, Room 1, City Hall.  
 Administrator of Finance—Louis Schneider, Room 2, City Hall.  
 Administrator of Water Works and Public Buildings—Chas. Fitzreiter, Room 23, City Hall.  
 Administrator of Police—Robert Brewster, Room 12, City Hall.  
 Administrator of Commerce—B. M. Turnbull, Room 14, City Hall.  
 Administrator of Assessments—H. F. Sturcken, Room 15, City Hall.  
 Administrator of Improvements—James Lewis, Room 16, City Hall.  
 City Attorney—Geo. S. Lacy, Room 21, City Hall.  
 Surveyor's Department—W. H. Bell, Room 19, City Hall.  
 City Hall—On St. Charles street, fronting Lafayette Square.  
 Board of Health—Office, 159 Canal street.  
 Commissioners of City Park—Office 11 Carondelet.  
 Coroners—J. N. Folwell, First, Fourth, Fifth, and Sixth Districts; office, Davidson Court. John Gray, Second and Third Districts; office, 45 St. Peter street.  
 First—Office, Davidson Court; Michael Gernon, Judge.  
 Second—Office, Criminal Court Building, 2d floor; Eugene Stas, Judge.  
 Third—Office, 37 Elysian Fields, bet. Royal and Dauphine; Webster Long, Judge.  
 Fourth—Office, Rousseau street, near Jackson; W. W. McCullough, Recorder.  
 First—188 Julia street, W. T. Houston, Justice.  
 Second—31 Commercial Place, corner St. Charles; W. L. Evans, Justice.  
 Third—23 Exchange Place; J. L. Laresche, Justice.  
 Fourth—7 Frenchmen street; John Cain, Justice.  
 Fifth—Villere, bet. Seguin and Bartholomew; S. W. Otis, Justice.  
 Sixth—231 St. Andrew street; John Daly, Justice.  
 Seventh—908 Magazine; Isaac W. Falls, Justice.  
 Eighth—Justice Court—August Sanlet, Justice.  
 Sheriff of Parish and City of New Orleans—Office in Court House; Isaac W. Patton, Sheriff.  
 Recorder of Births, Deaths and Marriages—F. C. Antonio, 192 Canal street.  
 Notaries Public—H. Hero, Jr., 17 Commercial Place, Custodian of Notarial Records.  
 City Workhouse—James Smith, Warden; Perillat street, opposite Locust.  
 Parish Prison—Orleans, bet. Liberty and Marais.

## PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

Antoine—Magazine, cor. Valence.  
 Austerlitz—Boys and Girls; Austerlitz, bet. Magazine and Constance.  
 Barracks—Girls; Barracks, between Dauphine and Burgundy.  
 Bayou Bridge—Boys and Girls; Esplanade, corner Mystery.  
 Bayou Road—Girls; 299 Bayou Road.  
 Beauregard—Girls; Union, corner St. Claude.  
 Berlin—West side Berlin, bet. Carondelet and Baronne.  
 Bienville—Boys; cor. Bienville and Robertson.  
 Broadway—Foucher, bet. Walnut and Chestnut.

## PUBLIC SCHOOLS—Continued.

Chalmers—Boys; cor. Port and Royal.  
 Chartres—Boys and Girls; cor. Chartres and Esplanade.  
 Claiborne—Boys; corner Claiborne and St. Peter.  
 Clio—Boys and Girls; Clio, bet. St. Charles and Prytanik.  
 Coliseum—Girls; Coliseum, bet. Valence and Bordeaux.  
 Dauphine—Boys and Girls; cor. Dauphine and Hancock.  
 Derby—Boys and Girls; Derby, bet. Customhouse and Bienville.  
 Desoto—Girls; Mandeville, bet. Rampart and St. Claude.  
 Dryades—Boys and Girls; corner Dryades and Sixth streets.  
 Elmira—Girls; 454 Common.  
 Elmira—Boys and Girls; Elmira, bet. Dauphine and Royal.  
 Fillmore—Boys; Aourbon, between St. Claude and Marais.  
 Fisk—Toys; cor. Franklin and Perdida.  
 Franklin—Girls; St. Charles, bet. Girod and Julia.  
 Fulton—Boys and Girls; corner Fulton and Josephine.  
 Gentry—Boys and Girls; Gentry Station, Elysian Fields.  
 Girls' High School—First, Fourth, and Sixth District, Chestnut, bet. Jackson and Philip.  
 Girls' High School—Second, Third and Fifth Districts, Royal, corner Hospital.  
 Greenville—Boys and Girls; Market, bet. Chestnut and Walnut.  
 Hancock—Boys and Girls; North Peter, bet. Monroe and Hancock.  
 Hospital—Boys and Girls; 134 Hospital Jackson—Boys; corner Magazine and Terpelchore and Robin.  
 Jefferson—Boys; Dryades, bet. Erato and Thalia.  
 Jersey—Boys and Girls; Jersey, bet. Bondeux and Valence.  
 Keller—Boys and Girls; Magnolia, bet. Felicite and St. Andrew.  
 Laurel—Boys; corner Laurel and Philip.  
 Laurel and McDonough Branch—Boys and Girls; St. Mary, bet. Rousseau and Religious.  
 Lincoln—Boys and Girls; corner Cadiz and Coliseum.  
 Live Oak—Boys and Girls; corner Constance and Ninth.  
 Locust—Boys; Locust, bet. Clio and Erato.  
 Madison—Girls; cor. Priour and Pulmyra.  
 Magazine—Boys and Girls; Magazine, bet. Toledo and Louisiana Avenue.  
 Magnolia—Boys and Girls; Carondelet, bet. Jackson and Liberty streets.  
 Marango—Boys and Girls; Marango, bet. Magazine and Constance.  
 Marigny—Boys and Girls; corner Marigny and Urquhart.  
 Marshall—Boys; Church, bet. Girod and Julia.  
 Mary—Boys and Girls; Gensio, bet. Gravier and Common.  
 McCarthy—Boys; Pauline, bet. Chartres and Royal.  
 Napoleon Avenue—Girls; Napoleon Avenue, bet. Magazine and Camp.  
 New Orleans Central High School—Boys, 27, 29 and 41 Burgundy.  
 Orleans—Boys and Girls; Orleans, bet. North Priour and Schomou.  
 Rampart—Girls; Rampart, bet. St. Louis and Toulouse.  
 Robertson—Girls; corner Bienville and North Robertson.  
 St. Andrew—Boys and Girls; corner St. Andrew and Willow.  
 St. Ann—Girls; St. Ann, bet. Marais and Villere.  
 St. Philip—Boys; St. Philip, bet. Royal and Bourbon.  
 Summer—Boys; 352 Common.  
 Vallette—Boys and Girls; Vallette, bet. Alis and Elmira.  
 Villere—Boys and Girls; Villere, bet. St. Anthony and Bourbon.  
 Washington—Girls; cor. Chartres and Plety.  
 Webster—Girls; corner Dryades and Erato.

## ASYLUMS.

Asylum for Destitute Orphans Boys—St. Charles, bet. Valnot and Dufosse, Jefferson City.  
 Asylum for the Little Sisters of the Poor—Laharpe, bet. Johnson and Priour.  
 Beauregard Asylum—Pauline, between Claude and Rampart.  
 Boys House of Refuge—Perillat, southeast corner Magnolia.  
 Convent of Mercy—Josephine, corner Constance.  
 Female Asylum of the Immaculate Conception—871 Rampart, corner Elmira, Third District.  
 Female Orphan Asylum of Our Lady of Mt. Carmel—33 Plety, bet. Dauphine and Royal.  
 German Protestant Asylum—State, bet. Camp and Chestnut.  
 Girard Asylum—Metairie Road, bet. St. Louis and Conti.  
 Home for the Aged and Infirm—Tehouplous, southwest corner Second.  
 Home for the Aged and Infirm—Washington Avenue, cor. Locust.  
 House of Refuge for Destitute Girls—Annunciation, corner Caliope.  
 House of the Good Shepherd—Bienville, bet. Broad and Dolhonde.  
 Indigent Colored Orphan Asylum—393 Dauphine.  
 Inmate Asylum—Orleans, bet. Marais and Liberty.  
 Jewish Widows and Orphan Asylum—Jackson, corner Chippewa.  
 Louisiana Retreat Inmate Asylum—Nashville Avenue, sw. corner Magazine; Hurstville.  
 Mt. Carmel Asylum—53 Plety street.  
 Mt. Carmel Convent—300 Hospital.  
 New Orleans Female Orphan Asylum—Clio, between Camp and Prytanik.  
 Poydras Orphan Asylum for Females—Magazine, between Leontine and Peters, Jefferson.  
 Protestant Orphan Home—Seventh, cor. Constance.  
 Providence Asylum for Colored Female Children—Hospital, cor. Tonti.  
 St. Ann's Asylum—Prytanik, cor. St. Mary.  
 St. Elizabeth Orphan Asylum—East side Magazine, bet. St. Andrew and Josephine.  
 St. Mary's Orphan Boys Asylum—Chartres, bet. Muzant and French.  
 St. Vincent's Home for Boys—371 Bienville.  
 St. Vincent's Infant Asylum—magazine, cor. Race.  
 Widows and Orphans Home, Jewish—Jackson, cor. Chippewa.  
 St. Joseph's Convent—St. Philip, cor. Galvez.  
 St. Mary's Dominican Convent—Dryades, cor. Caliope.  
 United Convent—Peters, bet. Treasure and Goodchildren.

## FOREIGN CONSULS.

Austria—A. Eimer Bader, Consul, 17 Carondelet.  
 Belgium—J. B. Charlier, Consul, 184 Gravier.  
 Brazil—A. F. Elliot, Vice-Consul, 184 Gravier.  
 Costa Rica—J. A. Quintero, Consul, Poydras Office.  
 Denmark—H. Trellsen, Consul, 30 Magazine.  
 France—Charles Fauconnet, Acting Consul, 11 St. Louis.  
 Great Britain—A. de G. Fonblanque, Consul, 13 Carondelet.  
 Greece—N. M. Benachi, Consul, 25 Carondelet.  
 Italy—G. Galli, Consul, 77 Conti.  
 Mexico—L. M. Avedano, Acting Consul, 23 Common.  
 Netherlands—Amadeo Countouris, 39 Decatur.  
 Nicaragua and United States of Columbia—Room C, Gallier Court.  
 Norway and Sweden—Wm. M. Perkins, 64 Carondelet.  
 German Empire—John Krist Schmitt, Consul, 42 Plety.  
 Portugal—A. J. Da Silva, Consul, 57 Decatur.  
 Russia—J. F. Schroder, Vice-Consul, 63 Baronne.  
 Spain—Carlos Pie, Consul, 113 Dauphine.  
 Switzerland—X. Weisenbach, consul, 44 Carondelet.  
 Venezuela—Anderson D. Dieter, Consul, 27 Carondelet.

## EXPRESS COMPANIES.

Crecent Express and Transfer Company—118 Gravier street.  
 Southern Express Company—Thos. M. Westcott, Agent, 164 Gravier and 15 Union streets.  
 C. E. Bozant—Proprietor Parcel Express, 118 South Basin.

## TELEGRAPH OFFICES.

Balize Telegraph Company—351 Carondelet, cor. Gravier street.  
 Pacific and Atlantic Telegraph Company—32 Carondelet street.  
 Stoker's European Telegraph Agency—23 Union street.  
 Western Union Telegraph Company—57 Camp street.

## HOTELS.

Carondelet House—Carondelet corner Poydras.  
 Carrollton Hotel—D. Hickok, proprietor; Carrollton.  
 Cassidy's Hotel—Hugh Cassidy, proprietor; 170, 172 and 174 Gravier, and 38 Carondelet.  
 Central House—Mrs. D. Fownall, proprietor; 130 and 132 Camp, opposite Lafayette Square.  
 City Hotel—Camp, corner Common.  
 Conti Verandah—23, 25 and 27 Conti.  
 Louisiana Hotel—213 and 215 Tehouplous.  
 Onachita House—116 Camp, opposite Lafayette Square; Redditt & Hill, proprietors.  
 St. Charles Hotel—Rivers, Lonsdale & Co., proprietors; St. Charles, bet. Common and Gravier.  
 St. Louis Hotel—St. Louis, bet. Chartres and Royal.  
 Texas Hotel—North Peters, near Delery.  
 Upper City Hotel—Magazine, corner Jackson.  
 Waverly Hotel—Corner Camp and Poydras; T. W. Kidder, prop'r.

## NEWSPAPERS.

German Gazette—Daily and weekly; 108 Camp.  
 The Sentinel—Corner Short and Second streets Carrollton.  
 Louisiana State Register—Leeve, southwest corner Cambroune, Carrollton.  
 Louisianaian—13 Derbyguy.  
 Morning Star and Catholic Messenger—116 Poydras.  
 New Orleans Christian Advocate—110 and 112 Camp, Robert J. Harp, publisher.  
 New Orleans Bee—78 Chartres.  
 New Orleans Cotton and Produce Circular—123 Gravier.  
 New Orleans Picayune—66 Camp.  
 New Orleans Price Current—129 and 131 Gravier.  
 New Orleans Republican—94 Camp.  
 New Orleans Semi-Annual Trade Guide—13 and 15 Camp.  
 New Orleans Times—70 Camp.  
 Our Home Journal—68 Camp.  
 Southern Temperance Organ—139 Poydras.  
 Southwestern Presbyterian—40 Camp.  
 The New Orleans Journal of Medicine—130 Canal.

## RAILROAD DEPOTS.

Morgan's Louisiana and Texas Railroad—Depot: Algiers Ferry opposite Jackson Square.  
 New Orleans, Jackson and great Northern Railroad—Depot: Magnolia street, corner Caliope.  
 New Orleans, Mobile and Texas Railroad—Depot: Foot of Canal street.  
 Pontchartrain Railroad Company—Elysian Fields, corner Decatur.

The Mitchell & Ramelsberg FURNITURE CO.,  
 MANUFACTURERS AND DEALERS IN ALL KINDS OF FURNITURE.

MATRASSES,  
 LOOKING GLASSES, &c.,  
 103 and 105 Camp street, corner Poydras, OREQUE BUILDING, NEW ORLEANS.

PARTIES  
 WHO BUY FIRST CLASS DRY GOODS  
 —FOR CASH—  
 Will find their money spent more to their satisfaction at  
 BRASLEMAN & ADAM'S  
 CASH HOUSE  
 THAN  
 ELSEWHERE.

A Glance through their immense stock  
 —or—  
 Silks, Satins, Real Poplins, Plaids, Serges, Merinos, Cashmires, Emp. Cloths, Formoses, Araks, Jackets, Shawls, Sackings, Cloakings, Cloths, Flannels, Laces, Embroideries, Gloves, Corsets, Velvets, Ribbons, Parasols, Fans,  
 Etc., Etc., Etc.

WILL CONVINCE  
 AGENTS WANTED for the Great Dollar Weekly,  
 THE UNITED STATES,  
 An 8 page, 32 column weekly.  
 Forty per cent. commission to agents.  
 For specimens and particulars inclose stamp and address,  
 H. C. BARTLETT

## THE NEW ORLEANS FIRE ALARM TELEGRAPH.

## THE SYSTEM OF STRIKING WILL BE AS FOLLOWS:

For instance, if an alarm is given from Box No. 123, the bells will strike 1, then a pause of 5 seconds; then the bells will strike 2, then another pause of 5 seconds, and the bells will strike 3—123. There will be a pause of 10 seconds between each full number. Or if an alarm is given from Box No. 48, the bells will strike 4, then the pause of 5 seconds, and then strike 8—48. A General Alarm will be indicated by striking 15 blows upon the bells. An additional general alarm will be indicated by striking 20 blows, which will concentrate the entire Fire Department to the box from which the alarm sounded.

Boxes designated by \* are automatic.

5 Corner Harmony and Levee streets  
 6 Corner Washington and Chippewa streets  
 7 Ninth Street Market  
 8 Corner Carondelet and Eight streets  
 9 " Prytanik and Ninth streets  
 12 " Magnolia and Washington streets

13 " Sixth and St. Denis streets  
 14 Engine House of Fire Co. No. 23  
 15 Engine House of Fire Co. No. 23  
 16 Lafayette H. & L. Fire Co. No. 1  
 17 Corner Live Oak and First street  
 18 " Magazine and St. Andrew st.

19 " Rousseau and St. Mary streets  
 21 " St. Charles and First streets  
 22 " Dryades and St. Andrew streets  
 24 " Keller Market

25 Corner Jackson and Coliseum street  
 26 " Jackson and Liberty streets  
 27 " Second and Dryades streets  
 29 " Market street and Levee  
 31 " Henderson street and Levee

32 Engine House of Fire Co. No. 12  
 33 Engine House of Fire Co. No. 1  
 35 Corner Market and Chippewa streets  
 36 Second Precinct Police Station  
 37 Corner Race and Magazine street  
 38 " Malpome and Camp streets

41 Horse Station, St. Charles street  
 42 Engine House, Fire Co. No. 20, Thalia street  
 43 Corner Franklin and Terpelchore streets  
 47 " Gainine and New Levee streets  
 48 Engine House, Fire Co. No. 6, St. Joseph st.

51 Corner Constance and Erato streets  
 52 " Camp and St. Joseph streets  
 53 Engine House, Fire Company No. 16 Caliope street  
 54 Corner New Basin and Triton Walk

56 " Howard and Clio streets  
 57 " Magnolia and Erato streets  
 61 " Erato and Franklin streets  
 65 " Julia and Levee streets  
 71 Foot of Julia street

72 Corner Canal and Levee streets  
 73 " Magazine and Girod streets  
 74 " Natchez and Tehouplous streets  
 81 " Canal and Camp streets

82 Engine House, No. 5 and City Hall  
 83 Engine House, Fire Company No. 13  
 84 Corner Carondelet and Common streets  
 121 Corner Rampart and Canal streets  
 123 " Rampart and Poydras streets

124 Engine House, Fire Co. No. 14, Common street  
 125 Workhouse, Girod street  
 126 Corner Common and Rocheblave streets  
 127 Corner Claiborne and Poydras streets

141 Corner Bienville and Old Levee streets  
 142 Corner St. Louis and Royal streets  
 143 Engine House, Fire Co. No. 7, Dauphine street  
 145 Corner Burgundy and Toulouse streets

146 Pelican H. & L. Fire Co. No. 4, Basin street  
 151 Canal and Robertson, Wood's Press  
 159 Corner Bienville and Johnson street  
 163 " Derbyguy and Conti streets  
 213 " Old Levee and St. Philip streets

215 Police Station, Jackson Square  
 216 Corner Hospital and Dauphine streets  
 217 Engine House, Fire Co. No. 10, Dumaine street  
 231 Corner Trane and Esplanade st.

232 " Rampart and Barnocks st.  
 234 Tremé Market and Parish Prison  
 235 Engine House, Fire Co. No. 21, Claiborne street  
 286 Corner Bayou Road and Claiborne streets

241 Engine House, Fire Co. No. 3, Bayou Road  
 242 Corner St. Anne and Miro streets  
 243 Stern's Factory, Frenchman and Broad streets  
 252 House H. & J. Fire Co. No. 2  
 253 Engine House, Fire Co. No. 9, Esplanade street

254 Engine House, Fire Co. No. 8, Victory street  
 312 Police Station, Elysian Fields at 313 Cor. Bagatelle and Esplanade st.  
 314 " Goodchildren and St. Antoine  
 315 " Claiborne and St. Bernard st.  
 412 " Laharpe and White st., R. R. Depot

413 " Love and Spain streets  
 414 " Post and Urquhart streets  
 415 " Mandeville and Claiborne st.  
 513 Cotton Press and Levee  
 514 Washington Market  
 515 Corner Clout and Rampart streets  
 516 Engine House No. 24 Greatmen st. near Port

\*613 Corner Dauphine and Independence streets  
 \*14 Poland street Car Station  
 \*615 United States Barracks  
 \*616 Corner Baynes & Dauphine streets

## The Sun.

## WEEKLY, SEMI-WEEKLY, AND DAILY.

The Weekly Sun is too widely known to require an extended recommendation; but the reasons which have already given it fifty thousand subscribers, and which will, we hope, give it many thousands more, are as follows:

It is a first-rate newspaper. All the news of the day will be found in it, condensed when important, at full length when of moment, and always presented in a clear, intelligible, and interesting manner.

It is a first-rate family paper, full of entertaining and instructive reading of every kind, but containing nothing that can offend the most delicate and scrupulous taste.

It is a first-rate story paper. The best tales and romances of current literature are carefully selected and lightly printed in its pages.

It is a first-rate agricultural paper. The most fresh and instructive articles on agricultural topics regularly appear in this department.

It is an independent political paper, belonging to no party and wearing no collar. It fights for principle, and for the election of the best men to office. It especially devotes its energies to the exposure of the great corruptions that now weaken and disgrace our country, and threaten to undermine Republican institutions altogether. It has no fear of knaves, and asks no favors from its supporters.

It reports the fashions for the ladies and the markets for the men, especially the cattle markets, to which it pays particular attention.

Finally, it is the cheapest paper published. One dollar a year will secure it for any subscriber. It is not necessary to get up a club in order to have The Weekly Sun at this rate. Any one who sends a single dollar will get the paper for a year.

THE WEEKLY SUN—Eight pages, fifty-six columns. Only \$1.00 a year. No discounts from this rate.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY SUN—Same size as the Daily Sun. \$2.00 a year. A discount of 30 per cent. to clubs of 10 or over.

THE DAILY SUN—A large four-page newspaper of twenty-eight columns. Daily circulation over 120,000. All the news for 2 cents. Subscription price 50 cents a month, or \$5.00 a year. To clubs of 10 or over, a discount of 20 per cent.

Address, "THE SUN," New York City.

## THE LOUISIANIAN

BOOK AND JOB  
 Printing Establishment,  
 644.....CAMP STREET.....644  
 NEW ORLEANS.

We are now prepared to execute every

DESCRIPTION

OF—  
 SUCH AS  
 Mammoth Posters,  
 Railroad work,  
 Fancy Show Cards,  
 Book Work,  
 Business Cards,  
 Programmes,  
 Handbills,  
 And all kinds of MERCANTILE WORK.

EVERY DESCRIPTION  
 Executed with Dispatch.

Steamboat Printing.  
 Steamboat Officers will find it to their interest to call at our Office and LEAVE THEIR ORDERS.

Posters and Handbills  
 IN  
 BLACK AND COLORED INKS,  
 AND OF EVERY SIZE.

BILL HEADS  
 On any quality of paper—  
 Prices Accordingly.

Insurance Policies and Blanks.  
 Railroad Tickets, Time-Tables,  
 In fact, all kinds of

Job Printing  
 can be executed at this Office—not only with DISPATCH, but on ACCOMMODATING TERMS.

Leeland University.

The Academic and Theological Departments of Leeland University, will be opened, providing permission in Common street, near Claiborne street, New Orleans, on Wednesday, Oct. 30, 1872.

The Rev. S. B. Gregory, A. M., of New York, has been secured as Principal, and Professor of Theology.

Such Assistant Teachers will be employed as the welfare of the School shall demand.

Students for the ministry will be admitted free of charge, and for such a special course of instruction will be immediately provided.

For all other pupils of either sex, a moderate tuition fee will be required.

Until the day of opening, all enquiries may be addressed to Rev. Wm. Robinson, (late principal), New Orleans, La., or to the Rev. J. B. Simmons, D. D., 150 Nassau street, New York City.

After Oct. 30th, 1872, address, REV. S. B. GREGORY, A. M., New Orleans, La.

Leeland University is the building in process of erection on the corner of St. Charles and Chestnut streets, out towards Carrollton.